TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have all letters or figures plain and distinct.

MY DAST OFFER.

We had a wedding at our bouse last night,
With throng of guests and maze of flowers;
The rooms were brilliant with their biaze of
light;
In song and feasting passed the hours.

My little nephew, four years and a half, Hewildered, gind and wonder-eyed, Saw all the giltter, heard the song and laugh, And are unwonted sweets beside.

Next day he pondered much, as wise folks do, Then craved of mea little boom; "Aint Jennie, why don't you get married, too? Thope you lide it very soon."

"Dear child," I said, and stroked his curly head,
"You would not wish it if you knew
That I must go away if I should wed,
Instead of living here with you."

His face grew grave, for he had only thought Of wedding cakes and loss sweet; But, if with loss of Auntie it were bought, The feast would be a doubtful treat.

He clasped my nece check,
check,
Then said the loving little elf:
"Annt Jennie, don't get married till next week
And I will marry you myself."

—Our Continent. He clasped my neck and kissed me on

#### THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

Ever since men began to go to sea, lights have been placed on shore to guide them to a landing-place; but in early times these were nothing more than fires on headlands. Three hundred years before Christ, however, there was built, on an island at Alexandria, a pyramid over four hundred feet in height over four hundred feet in height, on top of which a great fire was kept burning, which, we are told, was visible to the corn-ships going to Egypt when forty-one miles away in the Mediterranean. This pyramid was called the Pharos, and to-day the French name for a lighthouse is there and the Spanish Control is phare, and the Spanish fare. The rocky coasts on both sides of the British Channel centuries ago showed beacon-fires on very dark nights. These were generally tar-barrels, which would burn brightly in a high wind when a fire of sticks would be blown away. And they were generally lighted for the ben-efit of the fishermen, by their wives, with-out any authority from the Government. out any authority from the Government. It was an easy matter to imitate such beacons, and bad men would often erect false lights, steering by which a ship would come crashing to sure destruction at the foot of the crags which thrust their cruel edges through the surf. When the ship went to pieces, her goods coming ashore would be seized and sold by the wreckers, as these wicked people were called. Many a fearful tradition has come down of the doings of wreckers, not only in England and Spain, but in America and in the East. One of the tricks of the West Indian pirates, when they saw a ship approaching their island in the evening, was to hang a lantern upon a horse's neck, and let him graze, well hobbled, along the beach, This would appear like the rocking of a lantern on a vessel at rest, and, deceived by the hope of a safe anchorage, the stranger would only discover how he had been cheated when his keel struck the sand-bars and the pirates had begun their villainous attack.

Though scaffoldings and towers of wood, iron and stone were built here and there at especially dangerous points by governments long before the beginning of the last century, they were lighted by fires of wood or coal up to 1760, when Smeaton introduced wax candles at Eddystone. The Eddystone shoals were a group of reefs exceedingly dangerous, because they were almost invisible, and lay precisely in the track of ships bound up or down the English Channel. Two hundred years ago a lighthouse of wood and iron trestle-work to-day, rivaling its magnificent neighbor on the Biscay shore opposite, the light-house of Carduan, which was built to support a bonfire of oak, but has remained to be lighted successively by oil lamps, by gas-burners and finally by elec-Thus, everywhere, and in all latitudes the beacons and wooden towers and huge pyramids of long ago have given place to slender spires of solid masonry, holding powerful signals, perhaps hun-dreds of feet above the waves, and visi-ble as far as the curve of the earth's surface will permit. Yet in place of the sturdy bonfire of oak, or the huge iron cage full of coals, there is only a single lamp, whose rays are gathered by deep reflectors into a compact bundle of un-wasted rays, and doubled and redoubled by rows of magnifying lenses until they can dart to the furthest horizon in a strong beam of steady light.

The United States expends \$2,000,000 annually in looking after her lighthouses, lightships and buoys. Indeed, these beacons are so thickly planted that it has been found necessary to distinguish between them in order to avoid mistaking one for another. Thus some of them are simply fixed white lights; some are white and revolve—the whole lantern on the summit of the tower being turned on wheels by machinery, and the flame disappears for a longer or shorter time; while others are white "flash" lights, glancing only for an instant, and then lost for a few seconds, or giving a long wink and then a short one with a space of darkness between. Some lighthouses show a steady red light, others alternate red and white. By these colors and varying periods of appearance and disappearance (published by the Government in a book called the "Coast Pilot") navigators know which light they are looking at when several persons ear get at when several are in sight, as is often

the case. On some especially dangerous—be-cause hidden—reefs or bars, like the sheals off Nantucket, or the extreme point of Sandy Hook, it is out of the question or bad policy to eract a light-house. Here its place is taken by anchoring a stout vessel, built to withstand the roughest weather, and arranged to carry one or two very large

class lantern fails to penetrate a fog to any great distance; yet when the doas in shrouded in thick mist is the most dangerous of all times to an approaching ship. The only way, in such an emergian such as the blow stood up for any great distance; yet when the doas some of its force, it folled him heavily, breaking his nose and rendering him insensible for several hours.—N. O. Pica-yune.

would drown a bell's note, and then foghorns are blown. These fog-horns are of a size so immense, and voices so stentorian, that it requires a steam engine to blow them; and they utter a booming, hollow blast, a dismal note as we hear it when we are safe on the land, but sweet to the anxious captain whose vessel is laboring through the gloom under close-reefed topsails, and uncertain of her exact position. One of these horns is

very complicated in its structure, and screeches in a rough, broken blare, a note far-reaching beyond any smooth, whistling sound that could be made Finally, buoys, which at first were simply tight casks, but now are usually made of boiler-iron, are anchored on small reefs, to which are hung belis, rung constantly by the tossing of their support; and on other reefs, buoys are fixed having a hollow cap so arranged that when a big wave rushes over, it shuts in a body of air, under great and sauden pressure, which can only escape through a whistle in the top of the can, uttering a long warning wail to tell its position. Buoys in harbors are also made to carry lights, some by ordinary oil-lanterns, others by having their hollow interiors alled with constitutions and the control of the control of the carry lights. low interiors filled with greatly com-pressed gas, which burns in a strong-globe of glass, and cannot be blown or

drenched out.

But the ordinary duty of the buoy is to mark the line of inner channels, and

by their color they tell on which side of them the pilot must steer, To keep the boys all anchored, replace them if lost, or put new ones where needed; to visit the light-ships, and carry provisions and letters to their crews; to see that all the lighthouses are

prevent shipwreck; but, as I have best of babies. - Detroit Post. said, the ocean is still supreme. So we add to our precautions arrangements to help those cast away. Societies to save wreeked persons have existed in China, it is said, for centuries, but in Europe are scarcely over a hundred-years old; and the first life-boat was not made until 1784. Those European humane societies, especially in Great Britain, placed life-boats and gears in is not only refreshing but nourishing. mane societies, especially in Great Britain, placed life-boats and gears in certain shore towns, and organized orews who promise to go out to the aid of any lost ship, and to take good care of the persons rescued. In America, however, our coasts are so extensive, and so much of the dangerous part of them is far away from any villages, or even farm-houses, that the government was obliged to do anything that was to be done. Thus came about the Life Saving Service, as it is called, which now has its stations close together along our whole sea-coast, and upon the great lakes, covering more

than ten thousand miles in all. Each of these stations is a snug hous on the beach, tenanted by a keeper and six men, all of whom are chosen for their skill in swimming, and in handling a boat in the surf—something every man who "follows the sea" cannot do.

During all the season, from October till May, two men from each station are essantly patrolling the beach at night, each walking until he meets the patrolman from the next station. No matter how foul the weather, these watchmen are out until daylight looking for disas-ters. The moment they discover a vessel ashore, or likely to become disabled, they summon their companions, and hasten to launch their boat. These boats are of two kinds. On the lakes and on the steep Pacific coast is used the very heavy English life-boat, fitted with masts and sails if necessary, and which a steam tug is required to tow to the scene of wreck, if it is not close in shore. But upon our flat, sandy Atlantic beaches was built there by Sir Henry Winstanley and stood so well that he boasted, like King Canute, that the sea had not strength enough to throw it down. Soon after, he went out with a company of the company of the control men to make repairs, when one of the The station-men drag it on its low wagon worst gales in history arose, and the morning afterward not a trace of the to be had, and when it is launched, they structure remained. Another wooden frame took its place for several years, but was burned. Then the engineer Smeaton proposed to build a tower of stone, which should take the shape of a massive tree-trunk, with a swelling base, like roots, founded upon a level floor cut in the rock of the reef. This stands to-day, rivaling its magnificent neighbor on the Biscay shore opposite, the lightanother struggle to avoid being struck and crushed by the plunging ship, or the broken spars and rigging pounding about the hall. But skill and caution generally enable the crew to rescue the unfortunate castaways one by one, though frequently several trips must be made, in each one of which every surf-man risks his life, and in many a sad case has lost it.

It is a common occurrence, however, that the sea will run so high that no boat could possibly be launched. Then the only possibility of resene for the crew is by means of a line which shall bridge the space between the ship and the land before the hull falls to pieces. We read in old tales of wrecks of how some brave seaman would tie a light line around his waist, and dare the dreadful waves, and the more dreadful undertow, to save his comrades. If he got safely upon the beach, he drew a hawser on shore and made it fast. Now we do not ask this; but with a small cannon made for the purpose, a strong cord attached to the cannon-ball is fired over the ship, even though it be several hundred yards distant. Seizing this line as it falls across their vessel, the imperilled sailors haul to them a larger line, called a "whip," which they fasten in a tackle-block in such a way that a still heavier line can be stretched between the wreck and the land. and made fast. Then by means of a small side-line and pulleys a double canvas bag, shaped like a pair of knee-breeches, is sent back and forth between the ship and the shore, bringing a man each time, until all are saved. Should there

at once. Such are the principal means of saving life practised by the Life Saving Service, and you will believe that they are good in device, and managed with great skill and grand courage, when I tell you that in 1880, out of nearly two thousand persons whose lives were endangered by shipwreck upon the American all but nine were saved .- Ernest Ingersoll, in Wide Awake.

ranged to carry one or two very large lanterns at its mast-heads. These are called "lightships," and they are manned by a large crew of keepers who have a very monotonous time of it, confined in their rolling and pitching home with almost nothing to do.

Even the electric beam from a first-condemned to take the blow stood up class lantern fails to penetrate a fog to

#### FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Two small hogs, maturing early, are more profitable than one large one. The best butter from grass is fur-ther improved by feeding the cows a little corn meah -The gooseberry is easily raised, pro-

vided a cool, moist and rich soil in a sheltered position be given .- N. Y. Her-—Startling as the statement may seem, the destruction of crops by nox-ions insects in the United States has

reached the enormous sum of \$400,000,-—A favorite cup pudding is made of six eggs, beaten very light, seven table-spoonfuls of flour and one pint of sweet milk. Stir these altogether briskly and bake in cups.—N. T. Post.

Three Cotswold ewes belonging to Sam. Byars, living on the Dutch Ridge Pike, gave birth to ten lambs. Two of them give birth to three each and one to four. Who can beat this in the sheep business?—Augusta (Ky.) Bulletin.

-Careful experiments by Professor McBryde, of the University of Tennessee. show during the two years they have been conducted that a seeding of one and three-quarter bushels of wheat to the acre produces the heaviest yield. This is affirmed by those who have experimented for such purpose in other sec-

tions. -One way to beautify a baby carriage and to make the young occupant appear to advantage is to make a pillow-case for his pillow of blue silesia; to this may be in shape, and the various parts of the machinery in good working order, is the duty of an inspector, who has a certain district of coast under his care, and continually travels up and down it in a steamer called a "tender."

Lighthouses and sirens and because it astended on the upper side a soft cover of darned net, with an edge of torchon. Fasten this to the silesia with small hows of narrow blue ribbon. Make each bow titilike the others. This can be placed on the pillow when the baby is to be a taken out in his best—at other times. fastened on the upper side a soft cover of steamer called a "tender." taken out in his best—at other times a Lighthouses and sirens and buoys and plain white pillow-case edged with Hamcoast surveys are all intended to burg or torchon is good enough for the

-Oatmeal porridge is excellent if made in this way: Souk two cups of batmeal all night in water; in the morning strain it, and let it boil briskly for half an hour; then add about two of milk, and salt to your taste; let this boil up once or twice; sweeten or not as When straining the oatmeal before cooking, rub it in the sieve with a spoon, so that all the soft part will be saved.—N. Y. Post.

-Pickled Peppers: Selectlurge green peppers—those known as sweet are best—out a small slit in the side and very carefully take out the seeds with a spoon handle. Soak in brine for a week, changing the water every other day. Chop fine, onions, red cabbage, cucumbers, green tomatoes; add grated horse radish, whole grapes, little oucumbers, mustard seed, celery seed; mix together and salt. Before filling, sprinkle the inside of each pepper with a mixture of ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice; then stuff, sew up the slit and cover with cold vinegar. Cover tightly and set aside. Excellent.—Our Continent.

### Care of Grass Lands.

The present seems to be a favorable eason in which to offer a useful suggestion in reference to the treatment of grass lands. It is true that farmers have quite enough to attend to in properly curing and storing the crop already grown, without spending time in preparing for any future crop. Practical suggestions in reference to the treatment of meadows will carry force to the mind of the farmer if the evils to be remedied are present. A farmer in doing his having cannot help seeing the crop of foul weeds that should not be allowed in his meadow. some thought from the farmer during haying. During haying is the best time in which to consider methods of improve During haying is the best time ment. Defects and weak spots in his system of farming are quite as much apparent at this season as at any time during the year.

It may be well to give some thought to our meadows. I know of meadows that have never received an application of any kind of manure during the last ten years. All meadows treated in this way are very susceptible to the evil effects of what is called "a bad season." The usual manner of top-dressing meadows is little better than the practice of not top-dressing at all. In many cases the quantity of fertilizers applied is not half enough to accomplish the object desired. The application is also made but once in three or four years. Often barnyard manure is not in proper shape to use. I have travelled over meadows often during haying, where the horse-rake gathered up great quantities of half-rotten straw and sun-dried chips of manure, which were hauled to the barn with the hay. All this can be avoided. It may seein to be a useless and unreasonable task to work over the manure heap at least twice before it is hauled to the field to be used. I know that few farmers perform this extra labor, their reasons for not doing it being lack of time, and they do not see wherein it would pay.

The one great and immediate return to be expected from top-dressing with well fined manure, is that the growing crop will assimilate all the manure the first season after the application. I know several farmers who annually resolve not to fall-feed their meadows. As pastures mmence to fail in autumn this good resolution is broken. I am unable to see wherein it can injure a meadow to pastnre it in the fall if it is in good condition. But if the meadow is in poor condition, then by no means pasture it in the fall.—Gor. Country Gentleman.

## Measurements of the Great Lakes

The following measurements of the great lakes will be found interesting and are absolutely correct, having been taken by Government surveyors: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles: length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108; mean depth, 690 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 300 miles; its greatest breadth is 60 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, genov, in which a warning can be given, genove, in which a warning can be given.

—A woman may be a type-setter, but is 1,265 miles, covering an area of uproug; but often the point to be avoided not a foreman. It takes her too long to wards of 135,000 square miles.—N. Y. is so placed that the roar of the surf

## A Jerseyman's Anniversary.

There was little labor performed in the farming districts of New Jersey yes-terday, on account of the observance of the farming districts of New Jersey yes-terday, on account of the observance of that old-time quatom known to the sar-liest and oldest inhabitant as "Salt-wa-ter Day." All along the Jersey coast, there was fin and frivolity, that began with the late hours of the evening. Salt-water Day" is commeniorated with as much reverence as any legal holiday. The farmer respects it as hav-ing been set aside by his ancestors as a time of rejoicing over the completion of the harvest, and repairs with his family to the seaside, the chosen scene of fes-tivity. From Perth Amboy to Manas-quan, along the Rariian Bay and up to the ocean point, at every available spot, jolly picnickers were encountered. There was lots to eat and drink, and many of the catchpoint devices to win away the amall change of the countryman. But the latter was wary and kept clear of the shows. A band dispensed music on a good-sized platform that was well orcupied by the pleasure-seekers, many of whom danced about and cut up like madmen. At noontime there was a pause in the sport, and a ceremony which might not be omitted took place. This was a grand wash in the sea, in This was a grand wash in the ses, in which the farmers, their wives and families indulged. Baskets were emptied next, and their contents demolished by the hungry excursionists. The veritable "stand by" of the ordinary Jerseyman, "old applejack," was not wanting, and as the covers of the estables were removed, in nearly every instance the demijohn peeped forth. Toward night the farmer packed his family in the wagon, and started off full of good cheer to awalt the next "Sall-water Day." At await the next "Salt-water Day." At Seabright, Keyport, and all the towns

# the day was universally observed.—N. Y. Herald. A Determined Suicide.

along the coast as far as Long Branch,

George Watson committed suicide by anging yesterday morning. His busihanging vesterday morning. His busi-ness was satisfactory every way, but the man was affected with softening of the brain. He was never violent, although several times within the past month he told his wife that he contemplated com-mitting smcide, and asked her to die with him. This Mrs. Watson refused to do. On Tuesday morning, Watson entreated his wife to go down into the cellar with him. He made no secret of the fact that he wanted to kill her there, and he showed her a revolver and a-razor. He was gentle and effectionate His voice was sad, as pointing to the razor and revolver, he said: "Nellie, take your choice. You can cut your throat with the razor, and I will blow my brains out with the pistol, or you can shoot yourself, if you prefer, and I will kill myself with the razor; or, if you have any fear about self-destruction, I will kill you first with the revolver and use the rawer on my own throat; or, if you like, I will slash you with the steet and shoot myself with the revolver."
"George, I do not want to die," returned Mrs. Watson: "give me those

things." Without a word of protest the insane man handed the weapons to his wife, who locked them up.
On Tuesday night Watson told his wife he was going to bed. A few hours later his body was found hanging in a passageway.—Philadelphia Press.

-Paul Boynton figures up that he has saved seventy-two persons from drown-ing in his day, and the largest reward ever offered him was a silver-plated watch worth about three dollars.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Mr. Charles Reis, No. 1611 Second Carondelet avenue, this city, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil after sixteen years suffering with rheumatisn

What Adam said on beholding the first sun-rise: "Go West, my sun, go West." THE Boston Globe brings this item: Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., this city, was cured of

rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil. It is always agreeable after you've told a funny yara to have somebody in the crowd remark that he always like I that story.— Boston Post

Personal!
THE VOLTAGE BELV CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltale Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

ATLANTA has a pretty female shoemaker out such an institution cannot last:

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spets on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills ness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from "torpid liver," or "bilipusness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Goldon Medical Discovery" has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cares. At all drug stores.

Young or middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII. of Dime Series pamphlets. Address Worth's Dispensaur Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BYE—No. 2 68
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Modium Dark Leaf, 7,50
HAY—Choice Timothy 16 00
BUTTER—Choice Daily. 16 00
EGGS—Choice. 14 PORK+Stamiard Mess...... 23 60 

CHICAGO. NEW OBLEANS.

HORISTTER McGinnis and the Widow Fla pack, with whom Hostetter boards, have had a falling out, and his landlady no longer sings "Meet me where the flowers drodp," on the square plano in the parior for him. The misunderstanding occurred in this way? When Mrs. Fiaplack handed him his piece of buttered bread at the supper table, he noticed that the butter was spread decladedly him. Fie scraped the butter with his kutter, and finally said: "I wish you had been my mother when I was a wild, way ward child." Their mother!" exclaimed the wildy. "Yes' mother when I was a wild, way ward child."
Tour mother? exclaimed the widow. "Yes;
you lay it on so very light I can't perceive
it," replied the wretch, holding up the piece
of bread and butter. "but my shother used so
lay it on so thick and heavy with a strap, that
I can feel it yet." The intimation, that the
widow, was old enough to be McGiunis inoth;
er, is what put the lat in the fire, and now there
is no more talk among the other boarders
about Hostetter, and size widow contemplating the perpetration of matrimony. "Texas
Siftings." Nutritious Food.

Nutritious Food.

The pleasure of living is increased by a judicibus selection of nutritions food. The true epicinean will ayold a diet not pleasing to his platte and sitisfactory fo his stomach. An invalid suffering from despensia should be the or that gives him greater or less stomache or that gives him greater or less stomache suffering, heartburn, etc., should choose the ones less aggravating to his feelings. The writer cured himself of dyspepals by a diet consisting principally of soft bodied aggs, to ast, beet steak cooked rare, baked potatoes and warm now milk, using as a toute Dr. Guy, sott's Yellow Bock and Barsaparilla, a medicine highly recommended as strengthening to the digestive organs. Times Correspondent.

So there have got a corner on tambark, have they? Well, well, that accounts for the different flavor of boarding-house coffee of late.

Mar. Marka L. Winton, of Batava, O., writes: "I helicus I suffere i more from dyspensia than any woman living. It just seemed that no Rid, of food would reat on my stomach. My habits were very irregular and my generally health consequently broke down. Several medicines I tried relieved me at first but I soon got worse again. I was recommended to give. Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla a trial. It has now been three mouths since I quit taking it and I have not suffered any symptoms of drspepsia since, and my habits are now very regular."

In response to an inquiry for court-plaster.

In response to an inquiry for court-plaster the other day a Detroit druggist handed out a piece about six inches square and asked the boy if he thought that would do. "I dunno." was the doubtful reply. "Who is it for!" "For father." "Didn't he say how large a piece;" "Nd; but I know that isn't half arge enough. Ma hit him with the whole side of the washboard at once, and that won't begin to cover the clip 12"—Detroit Free Press. Prejudice Kins.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of seyeral of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had people at for two years, before using it. We carnestly hope and pray that no one clse will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of preliefic against so good a medicine as of prejudice against so good a medicin Hop Bitters."—The Parents.—Tologram.

Vany like it: Tutor What, what Mun bles! How do you translate semetip Master Mumbles (with some slight I tion)—"Half tipsy, air!"—Bonflow Pur Ban temper often proceeds from those painful disorders to which women are subject. In famale complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's YFavorite Prescription" is a certain cure. By all druggists.

· Some hotel clerk must have originated the expression: "There is always room at the op."—Boston Star.

"," Figures are not always facts," but the ite introvertible facts concerning Kidney-Wort are better than most igures. For instance: "It is curing everybody" writes a drugglest. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no ather medicine has such specific action, on the liver, bowels and kidneys. Do not fall to try it.

THE shrewd old man told his smitable little boy that it was better to waste other people's time than his own.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists. Unequalled for brilliancy. A DAILY paper says a Coney Islander was shot in the brawl. Now, what part of the human anatomy is that?

GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners for those new boots or shoes before you run them over: Latin is a dead language, and that is why doctors use it for writing out their prescriptions.—N. O. Picayusu.

"ROUGH ON RATS," Clears out rais, m roaches, bed-bugs, vermin, chipmunks. 15c. It is downright mean, the way we serve our teeth. In childhood we cut them, and in old age drop them.

"Buchupatua." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1, at Druggists. A New York doctor says there is an untsual amount of come in the atmosphere this year, but that's no excuse for a man to stall a follow's umbrella—Detroit Free Press. FRAZER AXLE GREASE continues to lead all

competitors by a big majority. All dealers.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's EyeWater, Druggists sell it. Soc. Tuy the new brand. "Spring Tobacco."



of Hastetter's Stom

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